

Freeform Search

Database:	US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database US Patents Full-Text Database US OCR Full-Text Database EPO Abstracts Database JPO Abstracts Database Derwent World Patents Index IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins
Term:	L9 and (free with fentanyl)
Display:	20 Documents in Display Format: CIT Starting with Number 1
Generate: <input type="radio"/> Hit List <input checked="" type="radio"/> Hit Count <input type="radio"/> Side by Side <input type="radio"/> Image	

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, March 28, 2007
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<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> result set
side by side			
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L10</u>	L9 and (free with fentanyl)	3	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	L8 and @ad<20040301	672	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	(liposome same (opi\$5 or fentanyl or morphine or alfentanil))	969	<u>L8</u>
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L7</u>	L6 and (free with fentanyl)	1	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and @ad<20040301	80	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and (liposome same (opi\$5 or fentanyl or morphine or alfentanil))	108	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	(424/43 or 424/45 or 424/417 or 424/450).ccls.	6307	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	(Diana near Pliura) AND @pd>20060702	0	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	(Orlando near Hung) AND @pd>20060702	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((Steven near Shafer) and ((Steven adj L) near Shafer)) AND @pd>20060702	1	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY



Day : Wednesday

Date: 3/28/2007

Time: 17:32:38

Inventor Name Search

Enter the **first few letters** of the Inventor's Last Name.
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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:00:20 ON 28 MAR 2007)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 19:00:37 ON 28 MAR 2007

L1 151 S (LIPOSOME (S) (OPIATE OR OPIOID OR FENTANYL OR MORPHINE OR AL
L2 9 S L1 AND (FREE (S) FENTANYL)
L3 8 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 19:03:30 ON 28 MAR 2007

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 TI Sustained tissue drug concentration following inhalation of
 liposome-encapsulated fentanyl in rabbits
 AB Liposomes are microscopic vesicles that can entrap drug mols.
 Liposomes-encapsulated fentanyl provides sustained drug release following
 pulmonary administration. In this study, the effect of encapsulation
 efficiency (EE) of fentanyl within liposomes on the retention of fentanyl
 within the respiratory tract was examined Liposomes with 3 different
 encapsulation efficiencies, 50% EE, 70% EE, were manufactured with radiolabeled
 fentanyl and phospholipid dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine. The preps.
 were administered through an endotracheal tube to anesthetized rabbits,
 and the respiratory tracts were removed and analyzed for retention of
 fentanyl and DPPC at different time intervals. Increasing the
 encapsulation efficiency of fentanyl within liposomes is shown to prolong
 the retention of both fentanyl within liposomes prolonged the retention of
 both fentanyl and DPPC with the respiratory tract. The encapsulation
 efficiency can be manipulated to design a preparation to provide optimal
 therapeutic plasma fentanyl concns. The unencapsulated or "free
 " drug could act as a loading dose, and the slow, sustained release of
 fentanyl from the liposome depot in the lungs could act
 as a maintenance dose. Thus, this method of delivering a potent opioid,
 such as fentanyl, has the potential for clin. use in pain management..

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:3301 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:108790
 TITLE: Sustained tissue drug concentration following
 inhalation of liposome-encapsulated
 fentanyl in rabbits
 AUTHOR(S): Tan, Stephen; Hung, Orlando; Whynot, Sara; Mezei,
 Michael
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anaesthesia Pharmacol., Dalhousie Univ., Halifax,
 NS, B3H 2Y9, Can.
 SOURCE: Drug Delivery (1996), 3(4), 251-254
 CODEN: DDELEB; ISSN: 1071-7544
 PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Pain management with liposome-encapsulated analgesic drugs
 AB Liposome-encapsulated opioid analgesic agents
 delivered by the pulmonary route provide local, or systemic analgesia
 superior to that produced by the solution form of these agents
 administered by parenteral (intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous
 injection) or oral routes.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:84207 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Pain management with liposome-encapsulated analgesic
 drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Mezei, Michael, Nova Scotia, Canada
 Rung, Orlando, Nova Scotia, Canada
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Liposome Pain Management, Ltd., Canada (non-U.S.
 corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5451408		19950919
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-216590		19940323 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Raymond, Richard L.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Banner & Allegretti, Ltd.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)		

LINE COUNT: 594
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

TI Pharmacokinetics of inhaled liposome-encapsulated fentanyl

AB Pulmonary administration of fentanyl solution can provide satisfactory but brief postoperative pain relief. Liposomes are microscopic phospholipid vesicles that can entrap drug mols. Liposomal delivery of fentanyl has the potential to control the uptake of fentanyl by the lungs and thus provide sustained drug release. To demonstrate that inhalation of a mixture of free and liposome-encapsulated fentanyl can provide a rapid increase and sustained plasma fentanyl concns. (Cfens), this study determined the pharmacokinetic profiles after the inhalation of free and liposome-encapsulated fentanyl in healthy volunteers. After obtaining institutional approval and informed consent, ten healthy volunteers (5 men, 5 women) were studied. Each subject received 200 µg i.v. fentanyl and inhaled 2000 µg of a mixture of free (50%) and liposome-encapsulated fentanyl (50%) on sep. occasions. Frequent venous blood samples were collected, and Cfens were determined by RIA. The pharmacokinetics and absorption characteristics of the inhaled mixture of free and liposome-encapsulated fentanyl were determined using moment anal. and least-squares numeric deconvolution. The mean volume of distribution at steady-state and clearance of fentanyl after the i.v. administration were comparable to previous studies: 435 and 0.584 L·min⁻¹, resp. The mean peak Dfen was significantly greater for the i.v. administration compared to the aerosol mixture of free and liposome-encapsulated fentanyl (4.67 vs. 1.15 ng · mL⁻¹). However, Cfens at 8 and 24 h after aerosol administration were greater compared to i.v. (0.25 and 0.12 ng · mL⁻¹ for aerosol vs. 0.16 and 0.05 0.06 ng · mL⁻¹ for i.v.). The peak absorption rate, time to peak absorption, and bioavailability after inhalation were 7.02 µg · min⁻¹, 16 min, and 0.12, resp. This analgesic method offers a simple and noninvasive route of administration with a rapid increase of Cfen and a prolonged therapeutic fentanyl concentration. Future studies are required to determine the optimal liposome composition that would produce a sustained stable Cfen within analgesic therapeutic concns.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:747816 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:179240

TITLE: Pharmacokinetics of inhaled liposome-encapsulated fentanyl

AUTHOR(S): Hung, Orlando R.; Whynot, Sara C.; Varvel, John R.; Shafer, Stephen L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Anaesthesia and Pharmacology, Dalhousie University, College of Pharmacy, Halifax, NS, Can.

SOURCE: Anesthesiology (1995), 83(2), 277-84

CODEN: ANESAV; ISSN: 0003-3022

PUBLISHER: Lippincott-Raven

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English